Amngements.

ABREY'S THEATRE- 2-8:15 Merry Wives of Windsor ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Day and evening-Exhibition, ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8:15-Rory of the Hill.

AMERICAN THEATRE-2-8-The District-Attorney. ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery-Evening-Con-cert and Vat-deville.

BLICU THEATRE-20th Century Girl. BLIGU THEATRE—20th Century Gill.

RROADWAY THEATRE 2-8 Madame Sans Gene.
COLUMBUS THEATRE 2-8:15 The Rainmakers.
DALYS THEATRE 2-8:15 The Orient Express and A
Tragedy Rehearsed.
EUEN MUSEE 2:30-8 The Dresden Shepherdess.
EMPIRE THE TIPLE 2:30-8. EMPIRE THEATRE 2-8:15-The Masque

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2-S-Gismonda. GARDEN THEATRE-2-8:15 Little Christopher HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-2-8:15-The Little Trooper HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-The Major. HERALD SQUARE TI EATRE-2-8-15- Rob Roy. HOYT'S THEATRE-2-15-8:30- A Milk White Flag. IRVING PLACE THEATRE-2-8:15-Papageno. STER & BIAL'S-S-Vaudeville. LYCKUM THEATRE-2-8:30-The Case of Rebellious

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-2-Faistaff-8-Faust. PALMER'S THEATRE-2-S. The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S-10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.-Vaudeville.
STANDARD THEATRE-2-S.30-Too Much Johnson. S:15-The Old Homestead 14TH STREET THEATRE-Humanity.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1895.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The trial of ex-Queen Liliuokalani lasted from February 5 to 8; she testified in her own behalf and submitted a written statement. Messrs, Chamberlain and Labouchere spokin the Commons in favor of a speedy dissolution of Parliament, === The Reichstag debated the question of the calling by Germany of an international monetary conference. - The severe weather in Great Britain is causing great suffering and many deaths.

Congress.-Both branches in session. Senate: The Postoffice Appropriation bill was passed. House: The Naval Appropriation bill was

Domestic.-A Spanish steamer at Philadelphia reports having sighted the missing barge No. 58, ruary 9. === Ex-Judge John Handley, of Scran- ante-election pledges of the party. Republican affection. ton, Penn., is dead, == Amos Rusie, the pitcher, announced that he would not sign with people have reason to be disappointed with the the New-York Baseball Club for less than \$3,500. A committee of the miners' convention brought in a "Scotch verdict" in the matter of to the demands of the people, and to perform John McBride, accused of bribery; the committee was sent back for a more decisive report. A snowfall of unprecedented depth occurred throughout the Southern States. ___ James Donohue, of New-York, engineer of the New-York Central fast mail, No. 32, was killed in a collision near Rhinecliff.

City and Suburban.-Dennis McLaughlin, John C. Carr. Gottfried Walbaum and John N. Crustus, the Guttenburg "Big Four," were sentenced to a year's imprisonment at hard labor. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Bar Association was held. = J. S. Tooker, of Boston, won the racquet championship trophy at the Racquet and Tennis Club court. - President Norton and Superintendent Quinn indicted in Brooklyn. The Arion ball was given in the Madison Square Garden. === The stock market was irregularly

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair; southwest winds. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 23 degrees; highest, 36; average, 29%.

The desire of the Board of Health for an accurate census of the city every year is not altogether unreasonable. The Board, in fact, de clares that such a census is "absolutely essen-"tial to the proper performance of its duty to "the public." Heretofore the death rate of the city and other statistics hinging upon the number of inhabitants have been a matter of estimates and guesswork. By means of the police force the taking of an annual census can be accomplished at small cost and with approximate accuracy. The only money outlay, indeed, would be for printing the necessary blanks. The question has been referred to Mayor Strong, who will doubtless give it early attention. It does not appear that any legislation will be called for, as the machinery for such a census is already provided.

A week ago yesterday the Senate held a ses sion lasting only twelve minutes, but the Assemblymen sat longer than usual, and, on account of the blockaded state of the railroads, there was even talk of a session on Saturday. Yesterday the old order of things was resumed; only a bare quorum of the Assembly could be drummed up and not more than eight Senators were on hand. It was practically a legislative "dies non." This sort of thing, we feel sure, is not pleasing to the people of the State. They like to see a Legislature that attends to business and works more than three days a week. The looked-for effect of the constitutional prohibition of railway passes in keeping the lawmakers in Albany, attending to their duties, is not yet

The attack in the Reichstag on the North German Lloyd Company for the loss of the Elbe comes from a source that gives it little importance. That company is about as well known in this country as in Germany, and enjoys the highest reputation for thoroughness and care in the construction and management of its numerous steamships. No one but a hotheaded Socialist would publicly denounce it for carelessness and neglect in advance of the ascertainment of all the facts by an official inquiry. The evidence now in tends to show that the collision was not the fault of the Elbe, that there was good management during the critical moments that fol-

was due to the smashing of one of the important bulkheads. Public confidence in the North German Lloyd has not been shaken by the recent misfortune, and will not be by the railing of Herr Bebel.

The air is full of rumors regarding pressure of various sorts to be put on Mayor Strong to induce him to make, not the best appointments in his power, but such appointments as other men think he ought to make. What the Mayor has done thus far under the new law enlarging his powers has not given satisfaction to a certain set of politicians, and now there are threats of changes in the law-of a new city charter, even-all for the purpose of bringing him to terms! We believe that Mr. Strong will not be swerved an inch from the course he has marked out for himself by these things. He made no effort to secure the enactment of the Removal bill, and no promises as to what he should do if it became a law. He is not a man who can be frightened or coerced. He knows what the people elected him Mayor for, and will go stendfastly on giving them the best government that lies in his power.

LEGISLATION ON PRINCIPLE.

Is Republican ascendancy an accident? Are this city and State naturally inclined to the kind the Hill machine have given them? Do the they will repudiate those who obey their commands and without reason go back to the corrupt methods under which they groaned so long? Some timid Republicans evidently think so. They appeal to legislators and to party newspapers to remember that it is only by chance that we are in power, and urge that the main duty of Republicans is to use the opportunity to perfect the organization and prepare it again for work as a minority party. Humble mindedness is indeed a cardinal virtue, but selfdistrust may give the invitation for self-destruction. A party is supposed to have some prin ciples, and to be intrusted with power for the purpose of carrying them into effect. It is as easy to throw away the chance of victory by political cowardice as by deliberate wrongdoing. A political party has no right to exist for itself. Its only excuse for being is to earry out certain ideas of government and principles of mission and begins to arrange plots and counterplots for the advantage of its members, and That would be palpobly dishenest. legislate for the perpetuation of its organization in preference to the general welfare, it invites and deserves defeat.

The Republican party carried this city and State by an overwhelming majority last No- denied that he has unusual qualifications for the vember on an issue of principle. If there was one thing the people sought to rid themselves of, it was being governed by men whose sole standard of judgment was expediency, who harmony of the party. "The Evening Journal" worked only to maintain their own supremacy and minister to their own personal fortunes. Yet, strange to say, as soon as the Republicans assumed control of affairs some of them were seized with panic lest the reform legislation demanded by the popular voice should prove disadvantageous to the party. The Power of Removal bill was opposed and delayed, partly with the dishonest motive of extorting pledges from the Mayor, but also honestly by some, because t would give greater power to a Tammany Mayor should one be elected three years hence, and these timid souls had neither faith enough in their principles, their party or the people to warrant their belief in a continued lease of power. The same disposition has been manifested toward other proposed measures, until impatient reformers without the party have been inclined to say that parties were alike and that we were no better than our predecessors.

The practical politician will never believe that the best way to win success is to deserve it. But it is true, nevertheless. The history of the Democratic machine in New-York during the last few years ought to be sufficient proof on that point. It ought also to give confidence to those who doubt the expediency of thoroughof the Standard Oil Company, at sea on Feb- going legislation on the lines laid down in the ascendancy will not be temporary party rule. There is no better way of securing continued power than to give fearless obedience faithfully the obligations undertaken in the party platform. There is no surer way to bring about defeat than to legislate in the belief that it is coming whether deserved or not. Such belief naturally leads to a selfish scramble, which in the end is sure to make defeat deserved. An aggressive course, so long as it is able and honest, will meet general approval, and no party need fear for its future which has obeyed principle rather than policy. It is for the Republican party to show whether or not a popular blunder placed it in power. If the victory was an accident to be selfishly used, the people were in error that they allowed such an accident to happen, and if they find they made a blunder they may be trusted to correct it. If, on the other hand, they reposed just confidence in the party, we may safely trust that they will not withdraw it without reason. It will be well for the Legislature to act with these facts in mind, and do its duty with utter disregard of the next election. If it does this, there will be no doubt

THE LATEST FROM HAWAIL

about the result.

The latest news from Hawaii is full of interest, though important questions remained unsettled when the steamer which brought it sailed for San Francisco. The trial of the ex-Queen had been finished, but her sentence and the in tentions of the Government had not been declared. The belief prevalent in Honolulu that President Dole would not consent to the execution of any of the convicted Royalists strengthens the general expectation in this country that the Government would feel that it could afford to be lenient. Undoubtedly the natural resentment of the authorities and of all loyal citizens at those who had conspired to overthrow the Republic by violence was intensified by the discovery that the foulest means were to be employed. The finding of dynamite bombs among the royalist stores could not fail to arouse the bitterest feeling and to convince many that persons capable of using such a weapon had no claim to mercy. And yet, so far as it is possible to judge, the Republic will be not only fortified in the respect and goodwill of other nations, but more firmly established in the islands by a course of extraordinary magnanimity at this

One especially interesting observation is contained in the dispatches describing the deportation to Victoria of an American, an Englishman and a German. In behalf of the American, Minister Willis made a vigorous protest to the Hawalian authorities, when informed by the Attorney-General that the Government had carefully sidered the case and was fully convinced of its right to rid the country of its enemies through the processes of martial law, expressed himself very strongly and declared that the Government would hear from him again. The comment of the dispatch upon this threat is that "much in-"terest is expressed to know by what construction of the recent orders from Washington the "Minister can thus extend protection to Ameri-"can citizens found taking an active part against

"the Hawaiian Government." The "recent or-

made are those given to Admiral Beardslee

ders" from Washington to which reference is

delphia, in which he was instructed that "an "American citizen who, during a revolution in "a foreign country, participates in an attempt, "by force of arms or violence, to maintain or overthrow the existing Government, cannot claim that the Government of the United States "shall protect him against the consequences of 'such act." It was not known in Honolulu at the time of Minister Willis's demonstration that Secretary Gresham had hastily modified almost to the point of reversal the orders given to Admiral Beardslee; and doubtless the fact was not generally comprehended that Minister Willis would shrewdly foresee the change in Secretary Gresham's views which an unexpected change of circumstances in Hawaii would produce. It is not surprising, therefore, that Mr. Willis's interpretation of the orders under which he was supposed to be acting caused considerable bewilderment. In this country the matter is better understood and nobody will be astonished.

THE DISAPPEARING "BOSS."

The action of Mayor Strong in appointing Mr. Brookfield Superintendent of Public Works does Journal." In view of the fact that all the newspapers which have either influence or importance in this city, and-if one may judge from current comment-the vast majority of the of government that the Tammany machine and citizens of this town, who are directly interested in the appointment, are not merely satisfied but people know so little of what they want that highly gratified with it, the disapproval of the Albany newspaper would not be specially important except for the fact that it represents with grateful assiduity the wishes, views and opinions of the gentleman who assumes to be, and by some persons is believed to be, the absolute owner of the present Legislature and the power behind the Governor greater than the Governor himself. In its comments upor the Mayor's action "The Journal" says he has "ignored the wishes of the members of the Legis lature, who have given him all he asked" in the Power of Removal bill. Concurrently we learn by reports from Albany that there appears to be dissatisfaction among members of the Legislature on the same subject. This may be true of some of them, though we cannot believe a majority. For we have a better opinion of the Republican majority than to credit the supposition that in passing the Power of Removal bill they meant, while estensibly putting the administration. The minute it abandons that power of removal and appointment in the hands of the Mayor, to retain that power themselves,

The dissatisfaction, if there be any, is not, according to Mr. Platt's Albany organ, because of any objection to Mr. Brookfield, for it is admitted that he is an "upright man," and not position. It is because, simply stated, his appointment is offensive to Mr. Platt, and, that gentleman's friends assert, is liable to disturb the calls it "Fanning the Fire," and construes it as the beginning of a "concentrated attack upon the Republicans of the city of New-York and upon the Republicans of the State of New-York, who have for the last ten years successfully conducted the Republican party to victory." Herein if our contemporary refers, as not "successfully conducted the Republican party to victory" for the last ten years. They else; and it was only when the party rose in revolt against Mr. Platt and his methods that the substantial victory of last November was tion of the most active, earnest, aggressive Republicans in every city, village and hamlet in the State"; that "he is in touch with the leaders of this army, and his judgments are made "up from their recommendations." For any Republican, accordingly, to say or do anything of which this person disapproves is to disturb the

le this so. mission to this one person's will? Is that the earnest, aggressive Republicans in every city, "village and hamlet in the State." Judging from the self-complacent assurance exhibited in his recent interviews, he believes his name to mean not only that, but the entire party. There have been first and last in the history of our politics some rather striking manifestations of what might be called unadulterated gall, but for swelling, strutting, uncompromising, all-pervading and all-absorbing egotism this man, as he parades himself in recent interviews, wears the blue ribbon of the entire universe. The first person singular of the Grand Monarch was humility itself compared with the pretentious arrogance of this ridiculous "Boss." And this is the fellow who springs into print when the elected Mayor of the great city of New-York makes a fit and proper appointment which all good citizens commend, and shricks that faith has been broken with him, and the harmony of a great party disturbed because he has not been permitted to make the selection and dictate the Mayor's action. The whole business seems too absurd to need comment. It would not, but for the activity and persistence of the creatures whom he has succeeded in foisting into official places and the newspapers which he has some how managed to put under obligations of one sort and another to himself.

One thing is certain; he has no longer any shadow of a claim to be the Republican "Boss" of this city. How much longer he will be able to delude his mercenary followers with the no tion that he owns the Legislature and controls the Governor remains to be seen. But Repub lican harmony, it must be understood, does not mean truckling subserviency or abject submis sion to the will of this pompous, fuming, selfasserting and ridiculous "Boss,"

SENTENCED TO THE COUNTY JAIL.

Three of the chief men of the Guttenburg gang which for many years defied both public opinion and the law in Hudson County, N. J., were sentenced yesterday to one year in the county jail at hard labor and to pay a fine of \$500 eous sentence was imposed are Dennis Me Laughlin, ex-County Clerk of Hudson County; Nicholas Crusius and John C. Carr; and never did three disreputable rascals more richly de serve to be compelled to serve out every day of a sentence at hard labor. Gottfried Walbaum, the other member of the "Big Four," will get his deserts when he returns from abroad. These four scoundrels were the allies, associates and accomplices of the abominable Hudson County Ring, which for so long the practice of every sort of revolting crime. It was only under Democratic rule in New-Jersey that such rings as that in Hudson County

lowed, and that the speedy sinking of the ship when he sailed for Honolulu with the Phila- for all the New-Jersey ballot-box stuffers, thugs, freebooters, ruffians and swindlers, who had grown rich in violating the laws for years under the protection and with the aid and encouragement of the most influential and powerful Dem-

ocratic leaders in the State. The audacity and insolence of the Guttenburg gang were unapproachable. They owned the greater part of the police force in the various communities in Hudson County; they owned a number of trial instices; they owned the Demoeratic Sheriff, and the Democratic Governor at Trenton was their amiable and complaisant friend. They spat upon the law, they jeered at decent public opinion, they robbed and fleeced and swindled great numbers of victims, and they amassed fortunes from the proceeds of hands was a thieves' paradise. The felons of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark and other cities made the Guttenburg track their place of rendezvous and their headquarters. Never was a more odious and detestable on among the sharpers, the sneak thieves and the buccaneers of Guttenburg. The Guttenburg not meet the approval of "The Albany Evening gang is at last under sentence. Every rascal in It ought to have been sent to jail years ago.

SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

Stephen B. Weeks has sent out from the United States Bureau of Education a pamphlet on negro suffrage in the South. It contains much information respecting the election laws of the cotton States, and refers to the measures recently enacted in Alabama, Arkansas, Missis sippi, Tennessee and Virginia as embodying the best elements of ballot reform. The conclusions formed are those which would naturally be derived from a critical examination of the text of the new statutes without precise knowledge of the conditions under which the laws have been carried out. For example, this curious comment upon the Black Belt of Alabama would never have been made if the author had been familiar with the operation of the Sayre law:

It would seem that reform is already coming it Alabama under the new law, although the cry of fraud is raised by the opposition; for the returns of late elections show that the Democratic majorities come no longer from the white, but from the black countles, and so well recognized has this been that one Congressional district, have now been tributed among seven of the nine districts of the State. This union of the negroes with the more in fluential and intelligent whites, if permanent, will profoundly modify the race question, and it gives the combination best able to solve this problem.

That would have been very good satire if Mr Weeks had taken the pains to examine the election returns of the fifteen counties constituting the Black Belt of Alabama, and had been impressed with prima-facie evidence of ballot-box stuffing. Then he would have understood why the Congressional districts were deliberately gerrymandered so as to leave a black knot at the end of a string of white countles. The election returns show on their face that certain towns in each black county had a suspiciously large vote, whereas the remaining towns had a very small vote. The ballot-boxes were stuffed with fraudulent votes in certain districts in order to provide fictitious majorities by which we presume it does, to Mr. Platt and his special the honest vote of the white counties might be following it is in error. These gentlemen have offset. Mr. Weeks is wrong in his facts. There was no evidence of the union of the negroes with the more influential and intellihave conducted it to pretty much everything gent whites. It was simply systematized fraud, as any one will find out after studying the election returns in detail.

We do not deny that the Sayre law, like the achieved. Our Albany contemporary is good Walton law in Virginia, has some merits; but enough to favor its readers with its own defini- we are constrained to accept the conclusion of tion of "Platt," "The word "Platt," it says, our staff correspondent, who deals exhaustively does not mean Thomas C. Platt, who lives at on another page with the whole question of The Fifth Avenue Hotel. It means a combinational Southern elections, that political tricksters in introducing ballot reform in those States have easily work it in their own way. Mr. Weeks passage of radical amendments to the Alabama election laws, and that the two leading Deme harmony of the party and fan the fire of dis- cratic journals of Richmond are now engaged in the hottest possible controversy over the really? Can there be no Republican | Walton law and the contemptible trickery of the

One of the most encouraging signs of public view of the members of the Legislature who life in the South is the moral uprising in many are dissatisfied because Mayor Strong does not | States against election fraud, whether practised permit Mr. Platt to make his appointments and under cover of the Australian secret ballot, of run his office? We think better of the members without disguise under the old system of regisof this Republican Legislature than to believe tration and election. A non-partisan ballot reit. Obviously enough, Mr. Platt himself is of form convention was held in New-Orleans a the opinion of "The Evening Journal" that his few days ago under the presidency of the Hon. name "means a combination of the most active, J. C. Manning, and a permanent organization was effected with the promise of active work in every Southern State. It is a movement in the interest of good morals in politics, and has the best intelligence and conscience of the South be-

REATEN FOR GOOD REASON.

To speak of the Wilson resolution which was defeated in the House as in any sense a bond bill has been a fraud. If passed, it would have authorized only a limited issue of bonds to a particular firm or syndicate, and to no other buyers, and it was never intended that It should be passed. It was in no respect a decent or honorable attempt to meet a grave National difficulty. The ten days' option given the bond syndicate, every one knew, would expire Febru ary 18, and the resolutions could not possibly apply to anything except the transaction with that particular syndicate, nor to that transaction except during the time stipulated. Both parties to that contract knew absolutely, when it was made and down to the final vote in the House, that the resolution could not have any effect whatever, because it could not be even considered in the Senate within the time named. Had it passed the House late Thursday evening when the vote was reached, every member of both houses knew that it could not have reached a vote in the Senate. It was little short of an insult to representatives of the people. Palpably offered only as a political trick, to cover a transaction which neither party in either house would have approved, it met the condemnation of a larger majority than has been cast against other, and in some respects more objectionable, measures offered by the Administration. "Are we not all patriots to-day, and compelled

to uphold the credit of our Government?" of course. If any inquirer has an honest doubt about that, let him look back over the record for thirty-four years, and observe how the Republican party has upheld the credit and the currency of the Nation in every emergency. Men have forgotten the lessons they learned in infant school, or should have learned, if they each. The men upon whom this just and right- do not know that Republicans will do as much and go as far as anybody else to insure a sound currency and maintain the honor of the country. "If that is so," men ask, "why do Republicans refuse to vote for the various bond bills the President has proposed?"

Men and brethren, it will pay you to be a little honest in this matter. President Cleveland never yet has proposed a simple bond bill without some sort of attempt to buy the favor of wildcat-bank men, or greenback-haters, or silver fanatics, in the very same bill. Into every bill a time disgraced New-Jersey and flourished by that he has offered he has persisted in putting ruinous or dishonorable conditions. Doing this persistently to satisfy the worst elements of his own party, he all the time complains that Recould retain power, and such rascalities as those publicans will not swallow his nauseous and which were practised at Guttenburg could go dangerous doses. Had he tried just once a on unchecked. When the Republicans gained naked bill authorizing the issue of gold bonds. control of the State the day of reckoning came solely to protect public credit, he knows well

scarcely any Democrats.

It is time that this contemptible attempt to make capital for the Democratic party out of the necessities of the country should cease. Journalists and public men have engaged in it whose eminent fitness for more decent things makes it merely disreputable for them. The President knows right well, as his friends know, that he has all the time taken pains to incorporate in his financial measures various provisions which Republicans could not approve. More than a month was wasted by the President and his Secretary of the Treasury in trying to water the Democratic scheme for wildcat banks into life and growth. Had he proposed, in place of that reckless measure, any such bill fraud and lawbreaking. Guttenburg in their as he and his friends profess to want passed, it would have passed long ago. Neither do Republicans believe in retiring the greenbacks, for no better purpose than to enable bankers to control a greater share of the currency. Yet the President wasted weeks more in a zealous entravesty of racing than that which was carried deavor to force a measure of that sort through the House. Even less excusable was the attempt to force small silver notes into the hands of the working people, in place of the notes redeemable in gold.

Had the proposal for a gold bond come alone, and at any time when there was a ghost of a chance that it could bass, it would have de served and received serious attention. It did not suit the President's plans to offer it in that way or at any such time, and he has his reward. After he had been driven out of every other financial proposal he had made, there came this shabby trick, a proposal to ratify the contract made with foreign bankers, and yet at a time when it was certain that 3 per cent onds could not be legalized. Thus by majorities of both parties in Congress it was beaten, and with it every plan of a financial character which this Administration has yet sub-

Grover Cleveland's financial policy epitomized; Give me the pleasure of piling up the public debt, and I care not who has to pay it

Mr. Oscar Wilde has written a play on "The Importance of Being Earnest." Somebody should, for the benefit of disappointed politicians, write a sermon on "The Importance of Being Calm." No doubt there are Assemblymen and others whose sentiments toward Mayor Strong are well expressed by the sentiment: "D -- him! I wish he was dead!" But it is neither good taste nor good politics for them to say so.

That there is more joy over the return of one steamship thought to be lost than over that of a nultitude which cross the Bar on schedule time, he experience of the Cascogne attests. If she had been Lafayette or Kossuth she could not have encountered a more tempestuous and multitudinous welcome than awaited her at her wharf-a tidal wave of greeting higher than any which the winter occan piled up against er on her way over. Her loss, so soon following that of the Elbe, would have renewed and intensified the shock of that piteous catastrophe, and we may well congratulate ourselves that such a disaster has been averted, as well as on the demonstration she has given that a steamship of the first class, although disabled, is safe amid the heaviest and most continuous storms it is ever likely to encounter.

Mr. Gottfried Walbaum's valentine was only ne day late.

Inasmuch as no less than three members of the new French Cabinet belong to the medical profession, it may be hoped that the Ribot Administration will be more long-lived than either of its predecessors.

That age does not always bring judgment or wisdom, and that years sometimes fail to temper the flery passions of youth are shown by the fact that the scene that took place the other day in that ordinarily grave and decorous body, the French Senate, has resulted in one of its memers, the seventy-three-year-old M. Girault, hallenging to a duel the Baron de Lareinty. who celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday only last month. It is to be hoped that some sensible, middle-aged person will interfere to prevent these two pugnacious old gentlemen from making ives. M. de Larenity is an aristocrat with the post sturdy Legitimist principles, while his adversary, M. Girault, who is proud of having indertaken the management of his father's wind mill when only fifteen, professes about as furious a Radicalism as is tolerated in the Senate.

The New-York Mercantile Exchange wants ower telephone rates. So say we all of us.

New-York firemen, when they feel disposed to grumble with the arduous character of their lot, would do well to compare their own fate with that of the firemen at Liverpool, who, after being summoned the other day in the midst of a blizzard to extinguish a fire at the local smallpox hospital, were afterward compelled to submit to an elaborate process of disinfection and vaccination, those possessed of families being further debarred from the privilege of holding any intercourse with them for an entire week.

In the opinion of Michael T. Daly, the deposed Commissioner of Public Works, the passage of the Power of Removal bill does not settle the question, at least in his case, and he thinks of appealing to the courts to find out whether the Legislature has any right to shorten his term. Daly could not have consulted counsel before expressing this opinion. Even a man with the legal attainments of John C. Sheehan could have informed him that the Legislature had a perfect right to do this and that Mayor Strong was acting lawfully in appointing Commissioner Brookfield. The spectacle of "Mike" Daly contesting the constitutionality of the Removal act would have a tendency to exc te the risibles even of sober-minded men.

The wheels of justice were a trifle slow in New-Jersey, but they finally "got there."

The Mayor has wisely determined that he will appoint a number of women on the Board of Education at the earliest opportunity. To the people of the city this will be good news.

PERSONAL.

General McCook said the other day, in the course of an address at a meeting of the Indian Rights Association, at Denver, that in his forty years' experience with the Indians he had always found a white man at the bottom of every difficulty. He said that his decisions in cases of trouble between whites and Indians had always been in favor of the Indians. The Rev. George Arbuthnot, vicar of the parish of

Stratford-on-Avon, now travelling in America for the benefit of his health, appeared before the National Geographic Society, at National Rifles' Hall, Washington, D. C., last night, and delivered a lecture on Shakespeare's birthplace and the church of the poet's grave. At home the Rev. Mr. Arbuthnot has never found it difficult to curb his enthu-slasm for Shakespeare, but "absence makes the heart grow tonder," and it is pleasant to know that the vicar is really a Shakespeare enthusiast that the vicar is really a Shakespeare enthusiast now. His lecture was illustrated with lantern sildes. Perhaps when the Rev. Mr. Arbuthnot returns to Stratford his pleasant memories of America and of American homage for the Shakespeare shrines may induce him to quit the work of spoiling that lordly old Shakespeare church by making everything about it new, modern and common-

Mrs. Paret, wife of Bishop Paret (Episcopal), of ment for the prevention of cruelty to animals. 'Years ago," she says, "when quite young, I saw an act of cruelty to a dumb animal, the remembrance of which has never left me. It opened my eyes for the first time in my life to the fact that

that Republicans would have voted for it, but | God's dumb creatures were very, very often subjected to terrible cruelty, often through thoughtessne s, often, too, through the hardness and wickedness of human hearts. I was walking down a road ir a country place when I noticed a cart coming, a yoke of oxen in front and a man driving coming, a yoke of oxen in front and a man driving them, swearing at the poor dumb brutes very dreadfully. Then to my horror, he selzed a pitchfork and jammed it into the head of one of the oxen. For a moment i almost fainted, then, with one bound of agony, I rushed up to the man, and bursting into tears told him that he was no fit to live, that God would surely punish him for that dreadful act of crueity I could say no more, but I went to the young girl to whom he was engaged to be married and told her what I saw. Enough for me to say that she never married him, no doubt feeling, as I did, that such a cruel, wicked man, would never be kind to her or to any himan being, and that he had the mark of Cain upon him. From that time forward I made up my mind that my whole future life should be given, as far as possible, to the protection of God's dumb animals, and to use all the influence I possessed in the training of the young in acts of gentleness, mercy and kindness to all those who could not plead for themselves."

Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, who celebrated her seventieth birthday this week at her home in Rutland, Vt., is in good health, and dispenses hospitality with all her old-time charm.

THE DRAMA.

MR. TREE AS FALSTAFF. In Abbey's Theatre last night an interesting pre-

entation of Shakespeare's delightful comedy of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" was accomplished in the presence of a numerous audience, and Mr. Tree appeared as Falstaff. This is the fifth part that the comedian has presented here since his engagement began on January 28-the others being Gringoire, Demetrius, Sir Philip Marchant, and Mr Wilding, otherw'se known as Captain Swift. The distinctive felicities of Mr. Tree's acting, -which are felicities of make-up, of supple interpretation, of icy nonchalance, of mordant sarcasm, and of large and expressive gesture, have been shown in all these characters, but conspicuously in Marchant and Wilding. In no one of them has he struck the chords of romance, poetry, or deep feeling, but in them he has been intellectual, picturesque, delightfully artistic, and sharply effective. His sterling worth and his versatility as a comedian have hus been clearly indicated, and the public recogsition quickly accorded both to him and to his.decomplished wife denote that he has not labored in The representative of Faistoff, as that character

is shown in the comedy of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," will sufficiently succeed if he presents an image of vainglorious selfishness, rubicund sensuality and expeditious assurance alternating with annoyance and rueful discontent. The real Falstaff is found in "Henry the Fourth." The Falstaff of "The Merry Wives" is a less formidable character, less humorous, and far less intellectual,comical, absurd old donkey, bamboozled and made ludicrous and contemptible by two women who are bright and piquant but who certainly are not over-delicate The ideal is not difficult to grasp, and, if the actor can express animalism, conceit, obtuseness, and jovial levity it is not very difficult of portrayal. Mr. Tree indicated a just perception of the part, and, although his humor was thin and brittle, he gave a funnier performance of it than might have been anticipated. It is possible by artificial means to make a lean body resemble a the part, and, atthough his himor was thin brittle, he gave a fannier performance of it than might have been aniacipated. It is possible by artificial means to make a lean body resemble a fat one. The physical aspect of Faistaff can substantially be assumed, and Mr. Tree assumed it with more than common attention to those effects of shape, facial modelling, demeanor and expression that are produced by the mind upon the outward aspect of the body. It is not possible, however, for a man whose humor is saturnine and glacial convincingly to invest himself with a humorous personal ty that is rich, mellow, copious, loyous—the comie exuberance of a droll animal, Mr. Tree's Faistaff was waggish and satirical, replete with agile action, nimble in mind and theatrically effective. The concedian is at all times an artist, and if in this instance he did not diffuse a perfect glamour of lilusion, it was because a feat of professional skill must necessarily be less authoritative than a personation of character. By natural aptitude, bent of mind, affinity of temperament, predisposition of taste—or whatever motive it be which impels the artistic nature in its choice of characters—Mr. Tree is really no more fitted for Falstaff than Mr. Jefferson is for Timon of Athens, or Mr. Too's for Cortolanus, Dr. Johnson's well-worn observation on the dancing hear is, therefore, once more appropriate. The wonder is not that he should do it so well, but that he should do it at ail. Much of the merry effect produced by him was due to his reapital delivery of language that is remarkably droll. Some of it was due to his resort to expedients of downright farce. He was recalled by hearly appliause after the scenes of the basker and the codied.

the cudge! Was mounted in appropriate scenery—
the several out-of-door pictures being dominated by
distant views of Windsor Castle. The representation seemed hurried and at times a little careless.
Sincere, spontaneous, and natural performancesshowing therein the fruits of true art—were given
by Lionel Brough, as the Host of the Garter,
Charice Allan, as Dr. Calus, Ford by Henry Neville,
Page by Edmund Maurice, and Sir Hugh Evans by
Mirad Wislay. A riesaling wandland scene, em-Page by Edmund Maurice, and Sir Hugh Evans by Alfred Wigley. A pleasing woodland scene, em-bellished with a dance, concluded the piece. This was the cast, in full:

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WORKING FOR BARNARD COLLEGE,

A MEETING AT THE HOME OF MRS. W. B. ISHAM-GIFTS OF MONEY RECEIVED.

A meeting in the interests of Barnard College was held yesterday morning at the home of Mrs. William B. Isham, No. 5 East Sixty-first-st. About twenty were present. The Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks opened the meeting, and, in speaking of the great need of a new home for the college, he put particular stress on the fact that Barnard was not exclusive, but that all young women were welcomed, the advantages being particularly desirable for those who need to put to further use the educational benefits which they receive. of Barnard with Columbia, and the consequent evidence of the progress of colleges for women, it having been shown for some time, it was said, that it was impossible to keep pace with the established institutions without being allied with them. The need of instruction in history, political seience and sociology was said to be strongly felt. A recent gift for the support of two professorships

A recent gift for the support of two professorships of the length of time was not stated) and the interchange with Columbia had, it was declared, placed Barnard upon a grade only exceeded by two German universities, and at the head of all colleges for women throughout the world in these departments. The need of a laboratory, reference library, and particularly a college building, also was spoken of.

George A. Plimpton, treasurer of Barnard College, reported that a refusal had been obtained until March 1 of a block containing sixteen lots, between One-hundred-and-ineteenth and One-hundred-and-twentieth six, the Boulevard and Claremont-ave. at \$160,000, the sum of \$16,000, it was added, having been contributed toward the amount. It also was said that a cheek for \$1,000 had been received that morning. Another check for \$1,000 had been given recently by ex-Governor Cornell, in his wife's name.

THE COMING EXHIBITION OF COSTUMES, For the International Exposition of Costumes that will be given in Madison Square Garden from March 9 to 16, there is abundant expectation that should be realized. Louis A. Jackson, the manager, re-ports that all the spaces are taken, and costumes ancient and modern, will be shown in that completetess which belongs to such a novel undertaking The exhibition will be unique in character, artistic in design. Already engagements for boxes for the opening night have been made by Mrs. George emp, Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, Mrs. O. M. Harper, Mrs. Charles C. Jackson, Mrs. John J. McCullough Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde, Mrs. D. Willis James, Mrs. Mrs. Chrence M. Hyde, Mrs. D. Willis James, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mrs. Gerald N. Stanton and others interested in the good work of the St. James Mission and the Young Women's Christian Association, both of which are to be benefited by the proceeds. The list of patronesses is a guarantee of its fashionable character, and the novelty and value of the exhibition will be a revelation even to the people of this city, where so much is given and so frequently in the good work of amusement, education and charity.

THE TRIBUNE COAL FUND. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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coal reached, last evening, 1,465, and as each family was given half a ton, it will be seen that 732½ tons have thus far been distributed to those in real need of fuel.

The number of "ppeals for aid increases daily in spite of the milder weather, but thus far every list which has been received from clergymen, missionaries and other experienced workers among the poor, has been promptly attended to